

1978-12-16 新闻稿

1. 中美建交联合公报及声明 (Joint Communiqué and Statements on the Establishment of Sino-U.S. Diplomatic Relations)

English Text:

This is Radio Peking. At 10 a.m. in Peking Saturday morning, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, gave a press conference in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

中文翻译:

这里是北京广播电台。星期六上午 10 时，中国共产党中央委员会主席、国务院总理华国锋在北京就中华人民共和国与美利坚合众国建立外交关系举行了记者招待会。

English Text:

The joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. January 1st, 1979. The People's Republic of China and the United States of America have agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations as of January 1st, 1979. The United States of America recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

中文翻译:

中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国建立外交关系的联合公报。1979 年 1 月 1 日。中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国兹协议自 1979 年 1 月 1 日起互相承认并建立外交关系。美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。在此范围内，美国人民将同台湾人民保持文化、商务和其他非官方关系。

English Text:

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America reaffirmed the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communiqué, and emphasized once again that both wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict. Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region, or in any other region of the world. And each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. Neither is prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party, or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other, directed at other states.

中文翻译:

中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国重申双方在上海公报中一致同意的各项原则，并再次强调，双方都希望减少国际军事冲突的危险。任何一方都不应在亚洲-太平洋地区以及世界上任何其他地区谋求霸权。每一方都反对任何其他国家或国家集团建立这种霸权的努力。任何一方都准备不代表任何第三方进行谈判，或与另一方签订针对其他国家的协议或谅解。

English Text:

The government of the United States of America acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China. Both believe that normalization of Sino-American relations is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples, but also contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. The People's Republic of China and the United States of America will exchange ambassadors and establish embassies on March 1, 1979.

中文翻译:

美利坚合众国政府承认中国的立场，即只有一个中国，台湾是中国的一部分。双方都认为，中美关系正常化不仅符合中美两国人民的利益，也有助于亚洲和世界的和平事业。中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国将于 1979 年 3 月 1 日互派大使并建立大使馆。

English Text:

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China. As of January 1st, 1979, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations, thereby ending the prolonged abnormal relationship between them. This is a historic event in Sino-U.S. relations. As is known to all, the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China.

中文翻译:

中华人民共和国政府声明。自 1979 年 1 月 1 日起，中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国互相承认并建立外交关系，从而结束了两国间长期的不正常关系。这是中美关系中的一个历史性事件。众所周知，中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。

English Text:

And Taiwan is a part of China. The question of Taiwan was the crucial issue obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States. It has now been resolved between the two countries, in the spirit of the Shanghai communiqué, and through their joint efforts, thus enabling the normalization of relations so ardently desired by the people of the two countries.

中文翻译:

台湾是中国的一部分。台湾问题是阻碍中美关系正常化的关键问题。现在，本着上海公报的精神，通过两国的共同努力，这个问题已经得到解决，从而使两国人民热切期盼的关系正常化得以实现。

English Text:

As for the way of bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying the country, it is entirely a Chinese internal affair. At the invitation of the U.S. government, Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to the United States in January 1979, with a view to further promoting the friendship between the two peoples and good relations between the two countries.

中文翻译:

至于台湾回归祖国怀抱、统一国家的方式，这完全是中国的内政。应美国政府邀请，中华人民

共和国国务院副总理邓小平将于 1979 年 1 月对美国进行正式访问, 以期进一步促进两国人民之间的友谊和两国之间的良好关系。

English Text:

Here now is the United States statement. As of January 1st, 1979, the United States of America recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. On the same date, the People's Republic of China accords similar recognition to the United States of America. The United States thereby establishes diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

中文翻译:

以下是美国方面的声明。自 1979 年 1 月 1 日起, 美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国为中国的唯一合法政府。同日, 中华人民共和国给予美利坚合众国同等承认。美国由此与中华人民共和国建立外交关系。

English Text:

On that same date, January 1st, 1979, the United States of America will notify Taiwan that it is terminating diplomatic relations and that the mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of China is being terminated in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. The United States also states that it will withdraw its remaining military personnel from Taiwan within four months.

中文翻译:

同日, 即 1979 年 1 月 1 日, 美利坚合众国将通知台湾, 终止与之外交关系, 并且美国与中华民国之间的共同防御条约也将根据条约规定予以终止。美国同时声明其将在四个月内从台湾撤出其剩余的军事人员。

English Text:

In the future, the American people and the people of Taiwan will maintain commercial, cultural, and other relations without official government representation and without diplomatic relations. The administration will seek adjustments to our laws and regulations to permit the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other non-governmental relationships in the new circumstances that will exist after normalization.

中文翻译:

未来, 美国人民和台湾人民将在没有官方政府代表和没有外交关系的情况下, 保持商务、文化和其他关系。本届政府将寻求调整我们的法律法规, 以便在正常化之后出现的新情况下, 允许维持商业、文化和其他非政府关系。

English Text:

The United States is confident that the people of Taiwan face a peaceful and prosperous future. The United States continues to have an interest in a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and expects that the Taiwan issue will be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves. The United States believes that establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic will contribute to the welfare of the American people, to the stability of Asia, where the United States has major security and economic interests, and to the peace of the entire world.

中文翻译:

美国相信，台湾人民面临着一个和平与繁荣的未来。美国继续关注台湾问题的和平解决，并期望台湾问题将由中国人自己和平解决。美国认为，与中华人民共和国建立外交关系将有助于美国人民的福祉，有助于亚洲的稳定——美国在亚洲拥有重大的安全 and 经济利益——以及有助于整个世界的和平。

2. 记者招待会问答 (Press Conference Q&A)

English Text:

With a host of newsmen attending the press conference, Chairman Hua started by reading out the joint communiqué signed by the governments of the two countries and the Chinese government's statement, and then answered questions by Chinese and foreign correspondents.

中文翻译:

众多新闻记者出席了记者招待会，华主席首先宣读了两国政府签署的联合公报和中国政府的声明，然后回答了中外记者的提问。

中文文本:

请问您能不能讲解一下中美关系正常化的意义？

中文文本:

我会讲一下。中美关系正常化，我们希望中国和美国的关系能够得到更好的发展。我们的伟大领袖毛主席、敬爱的周恩来总理，为了改善中美关系，都曾作出了巨大的努力。

中文文本:

正如您所知，在尼克松总统和基辛格博士访华期间，中美双方发表了《上海公报》，开始了中美关系正常化的进程。在这几年来，两国的领导、政府和人民的交往都在发展得很快。现在，两国的关系变得更加紧密。尼克松前总统、福特前总统，以及许多其他朋友，都在这一进程中，作出了自己的贡献。

中文文本:

现在，卡特总统和美国政府也为我们两国关系的正常化做出了重要的贡献。中美建交是一个历史性的事件，它开启了增进两国相互了解和友谊的广阔前景。在各领域进行交流，这也会促进亚洲和世界的和平与稳定。中美两国人民都很开心，我相信世界各地的人民也都会很开心。

中文文本:

记者：在中美关系正常化的情况下，中国政府对于台湾将采取什么政策？

中文文本:

台湾是中国的神圣领土，台湾人民是我们的骨肉同胞。台湾回到祖国的怀抱，完成祖国统一大业，是包括台湾同胞在内的全中国人民的共同愿望。

English Text:

It has been our consistent policy that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come

forward early or late. We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will join all the other Chinese people, including our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macau, and all overseas Chinese, in making further contributions to the cause of reunification of China.

中文翻译:

爱国一家，爱国不分先后，是我们的一贯政策。我们希望台湾同胞同包括港澳同胞和全体海外侨胞在内的全国各族人民一道，为祖国统一大业作出进一步的贡献。

English Text:

And now the reporter of the French Le Monde. Can you say if after normalization, China would object to a visit to Taiwan by an American official?

中文翻译:

现在是法国《世界报》的记者。您能说下，关系正常化之后，中国是否会反对美国官员访问台湾？

English Text:

Relations between China and the United States have been normalized after the joint efforts of both sides, which had reached an agreement and issued the joint communiqué. And the answer here is clearly stated in the joint communiqué, which I quote, "The United States of America recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." So, the answer is very clear in this paragraph. There will only be unofficial relations.

中文翻译:

中美关系是在双方共同努力下，达成协议并发表联合公报后才实现正常化的。答案在联合公报中已经明确阐述，我引用如下：“美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。在此范围内，美国人民将同台湾人民保持文化、商务和其他非官方关系。”所以，答案在这一段里非常清楚。只会有非官方关系。

English Text:

Next question. I'm Nigel Wade from the London Daily Telegraph. Will the United States be permitted to continue providing Taiwan with access to military equipment for defensive purposes?

中文翻译:

下一个问题。我是伦敦《每日电讯报》的奈杰尔·韦德。美国是否会被允许继续向台湾提供用于防御目的的军事装备？

English Text:

The joint communiqué, which I just read, says, "The United States of America recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." In our discussions on the question of the

commercial relations, the two sides had differing views. During the negotiations, the U.S. side mentioned that after normalization it would continue to sell a limited amount of arms to Taiwan for defensive purposes. We can absolutely not agree to this. In our discussions, we have made clear our position on this question.

中文翻译:

我刚才宣读的联合公报中说：“美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。在此范围内，美国人民将同台湾人民保持文化、商务和其他非官方关系。”在我们关于商务关系问题的讨论中，双方存在不同意见。在谈判期间，美方曾提到，正常化之后他们将继续向台湾出售有限数量的防御性武器。我们对此绝不能同意。在我们的讨论中，我们已经明确阐明了我们在这个问题上的立场。

English Text:

However, after normalization, the continued sale of arms to Taiwan by the United States does not conform to the principles of normalization, will be detrimental to the peaceful solution of the issue of Taiwan and will exercise an unfavorable influence on the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Both sides have differences on this point. Nevertheless, we reached an agreement on the joint communiqué.

中文翻译:

然而，在正常化之后，美国继续向台湾出售武器，不符合正常化原则，不利于台湾问题的和平解决，并将对亚太地区的和平与稳定产生不利影响。双方在这一点上存在分歧。尽管如此，我们还是就联合公报达成了一致。

English Text:

Chairman. Michael Brunson from Independent Television News in London. May I ask you please about the possibility of a worsening of relations with the Soviet Union as a result of what you have announced today, since the Soviets may be very suspicious of your joining in closely with the Americans. Do you feel this may lead to a worsening of relations with Moscow?

中文翻译:

主席先生。我是伦敦独立电视台新闻的迈克尔·布伦森。请问，由于你们今天宣布的消息，与苏联的关系有无可能恶化？因为苏联方面可能会对你们与美国人走得如此之近非常怀疑。您是否觉得这可能导致与莫斯科的关系恶化？

English Text:

I believe that the normalization of relations between China and the United States as well as the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan are conducive to the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. This is neither an alliance nor an axis. We have normalized our relations with the United States. And the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have also been normalized. It is not directed at any third party. The normalization of relations between China and the United States is not directed at anyone.

中文翻译:

我认为，中美关系正常化以及中日和平友好条约的缔结，都有利于亚太地区乃至全世界的和平与稳定。这既不是结盟，也不是轴心。我们与美国实现了关系正常化。而美国和苏联之间的关系也早已正常化。这不针对任何第三方。中美关系正常化不针对任何人。

English Text:

The normalization of relations between China and the United States, and the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan, will lead to further development of the relations of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. And this will be conducive to the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as the whole world. And undoubtedly, it will also contribute to the anti-hegemony struggle of the people of all countries in the world. Because in our joint communiqué, the content of anti-hegemony is included. And this, I believe, will contribute to the struggle in Asia and the world against both big and small hegemonism. Because we are opposed to big and small hegemonism. There is global and regional hegemonism. So I think this will be conducive to the peace of the whole world.

中文翻译:

中美关系正常化和中日和平友好条约的缔结，将促进亚太地区国家关系的进一步发展。这将有利于亚太地区乃至全世界的和平与稳定。毫无疑问，这也将有助于世界各国人民的反霸斗争。因为在我们的联合公报中，包含了反霸权的内容。我相信，这将有助于亚洲和世界反对大小霸权主义。因为我们反对大霸权主义和小霸权主义。有全球霸权主义，也有地区霸权主义。所以我认为这将有助于全世界的和平。

English Text:

The last question. The time is up now. I'm from The Globe and Mail of Canada. I would like to ask you if there were any Chinese compatriots from Taiwan involved at any stage in the discussions towards normalization. The time is up. Thank you.

中文翻译:

最后一个问题。时间到了。我来自加拿大的《环球邮报》。我想请问，在走向正常化的讨论的任何阶段，是否有来自台湾的中国同胞参与？（主持人：）时间到了。谢谢。

3. 国际社会反应 (International Reactions)

English Text:

U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the normalization of Sino-American relations would be of long-term benefit to the peoples of the world. In a televised address on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, effective January 1st next year, broadcast on American television networks on Friday evening Washington time, the president described the Sino-American agreement as a historic agreement.

中文翻译:

美国总统吉米·卡特表示，中美关系正常化将为世界人民带来长期利益。周五晚华盛顿时间，卡特总统在美国电视网发表电视讲话，宣布美利坚合众国与中华人民共和国将于明年1月1日起建立外交关系。他将此中美协议称为一项历史性协议。

English Text:

He declared that the United States does not take this important step for transient tactical or expedient reasons. In recognizing the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, it is recognizing simple reality. But far more is involved in this decision than a recognition of reality. President Carter also announced that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping will visit Washington at the end of January. His visit will give the two governments the opportunity to consult with each other on global issues and to begin working together to enhance the cause of world peace.

中文翻译:

他宣称，美国采取这一重要步骤并非出于短暂的战术或权宜之计。承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府，就是承认一个简单的事实。但这个决定所包含的，远不止是承认一个现实。卡特总统还宣布，邓小平副总理将于一月底访问华盛顿。他的访问将为两国政府提供就全球问题进行磋商的机会，并开始共同努力，以促进世界和平事业。

English Text:

President Carter declared, a nation of gifted people who comprise one-fourth of the population of the earth, China plays an important role in world affairs, a role that can only grow more important in the years ahead. He added, The normalization of relations between the United States and China has no other purpose than this, the advancement of peace. President Carter stated in his speech that the American people will maintain their current commercial, cultural, and other relations with Taiwan through non-governmental means.

中文翻译:

卡特总统宣称，一个拥有天赋人民、占地球四分之一人口的国家，中国在世界事务中扮演着重要角色，这一角色在未来几年只会变得更加重要。他补充说，中美关系正常化没有其他目的，就是为了促进和平。卡特总统在讲话中表示，美国人民将通过非政府方式与台湾保持现有的商业、文化和其他关系。

English Text:

Many political personages in the United States immediately issued statements endorsing the U.S. decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Former U.S. President Gerald Ford said in his statement, "Based on my understanding of the terms for the normalization of relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, I approve the action to be taken by the Carter administration."

中文翻译:

美国的许多政治人物立即发表声明，支持美国与中华人民共和国建立外交关系的决定。美国前总统杰拉尔德·福特在其声明中说：“根据我对美利坚合众国和中华人民共和国关系正常化条款的理解，我赞成卡特政府即将采取的行动。”

English Text:

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said, the exchange of diplomatic recognition is a normal and a positive advancement in Sino-American relations. This is an important step that will

contribute to our national interest and aid the stability of world peace. Senator Edward Kennedy declared that the Sino-American agreement marks a new era of cooperation between two great nations.

中文翻译:

参议院民主党领袖罗伯特·伯德说，互换外交承认是中美关系中一个正常而积极的进展。这是有助于我们国家利益和世界和平稳定的重要一步。参议员爱德华·肯尼迪宣称，中美协议标志着两个伟大国家之间合作的新纪元。

English Text:

Senator Frank Church said, "President Carter's decision finally brings American policy into line with Asian realities." A U.S. congressional delegation has said in a statement that President Carter's announcement on the normalization of the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China must be considered as a significant step toward the enhancement of peace in the Far East and the world.

中文翻译:

参议员弗兰克·丘奇说：“卡特总统的决定最终使美国政策与亚洲的现实相符。”一个美国国会代表团在一份声明中表示，卡特总统关于美中关系正常化的宣布，必须被视为朝着加强远东和世界和平迈出的重要一步。

English Text:

The delegation led by Senator Harrison Williams, which has just ended a visit to China, made the statement at a press conference in Hong Kong on Saturday. The statement said, the U.S. decision is a recognition of the realities as they exist. It was a logical continuation of the initiatives begun in 1972 by President Nixon and continued by President Ford. The statement held, "Few would question the desirability of normalizing relations with a country which contains one-fourth of the world's population."

中文翻译:

这个由参议员哈里森·威·illiams 率领、刚刚结束对中国访问的代表团，于周六在香港举行的新闻发布会上发表了该声明。声明称，美国的决定是对既有现实的承认。这是对尼克松总统于 1972 年发起并由福特总统延续的倡议的合乎逻辑的延续。声明认为，“很少有人会质疑与一个拥有世界四分之一人口的国家实现关系正常化的可取性。”

English Text:

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said on Saturday that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States will contribute to peaceful stability in Asia. Kyodo reported that U.S. President Jimmy Carter notified Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in advance through a hotline phone call on Saturday morning of the U.S. decision to establish diplomatic relations with China. In reply, Ohira promised Japan's utmost efforts to cooperate in the matter, expressing the hope that the Sino-American normalization of relations would contribute to peace and security in Asia.

中文翻译:

日本首相大平正芳周六表示，中美建交将有助于亚洲的和平稳定。据共同社报道，美国总统吉米·卡特周六上午通过热线电话，提前向首相大平正芳通报了美国决定与中国建立外交关系的消息。大平在回复中承诺日本将尽最大努力在此事上进行合作，并表示希望中美关系正常化能为亚洲的和平与安全作出贡献。

English Text:

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told the press in Tokyo at 11 a.m. on Saturday that he welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau welcomed the announcement of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. An aide stated that the Canadian Prime Minister considered the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States as a positive development representing both significant progress in China-U.S. relations and an important contribution to international cooperation.

中文翻译:

日本内阁官房长官安倍晋太郎周六上午 11 时在东京向媒体表示，他欢迎中美建交。加拿大总理皮埃尔·特鲁多对中美宣布关系正常化表示欢迎。一位助手表示，加拿大总理认为中美建立外交关系是一项积极的发展，既代表了中美关系的重大进展，也对国际合作做出了重要贡献。

4. 国际新闻摘要 (International News Briefs)

English Text:

In Lomé, capital of Togo, the Municipal Council held a ceremony on Thursday to welcome Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, his wife and his party. Mayor Koffi WALLA and Vice Chairman Ji Pengfei spoke at the ceremony. After the ceremony, the mayor hosted the Chinese guests at a dinner, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

中文翻译:

在多哥首都洛美，市议会周四举行仪式，欢迎中国全国人民代表大会常务委员副委员长姬鹏飞及其夫人一行。科菲·瓦拉市长和姬鹏飞副委员长在仪式上发表了讲话。仪式结束后，市长设宴款待中国客人，晚宴充满了热烈的友好气氛。

English Text:

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Cairo for home on Friday after his fourth shuttle diplomacy between Egypt and Israel this year. It was reported that he failed to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty talks as a result of Israel's obstinate rejection of the proposals put forward by Egypt to overcome the obstacle which had hindered the conclusion of the peace treaty.

中文翻译:

美国国务卿赛勒斯·万斯在今年第四次于埃及和以色列之间进行穿梭外交后，于周五离开开罗回国。据报道，由于以色列顽固拒绝埃及为克服阻碍和平条约达成的障碍而提出的建议，他未能打破埃以和约谈判的僵局。

English Text:

The Egyptian proposals include a clear-cut timetable for Arab autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and the amendment to Article 6 of the draft peace treaty dealing with the relationship between the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and existing treaties that the Arab side may have. In an interview with newsmen after his final talks with Vance on Thursday, President Sadat said that he still had a belief that no matter how the outcome would be, Egypt and Israel will sooner or later sign a peace treaty. Before his departure from Cairo, Vance said that the United States will continue its efforts for the peaceful solution of the Middle East issue and durable peace.

中文翻译:

埃及的建议包括为约旦河西岸和加沙地带的阿拉伯自治制定明确的时间表，以及修改和平条约草案第 6 条，该条款涉及埃以和平条约与阿拉伯方面可能拥有的现有条约之间的关系。周四与万斯进行最后会谈后，萨达特总统在接受记者采访时表示，他仍然相信，无论结果如何，埃及和以色列迟早会签署和平条约。在离开开罗前，万斯表示，美国将继续为中东问题的和平解决和持久和平而努力。

English Text:

New Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, George Seignious, said on Wednesday that there is a risk that even under SALT II, both major countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, may find it necessary to continue excessive expenditures in the strategic area. At his first press conference in his new office, Seignious said that as the draft treaty is written, the levels of strategic weapons, both in numbers and in quality, authorized for the Soviet Union and the United States are very high.

中文翻译:

美国军备控制与裁军署新任署长乔治·西格尼厄斯周三表示，存在一种风险，即即使在第二阶段限制战略武器条约（SALT II）下，美国和苏联这两个主要国家可能仍觉得有必要在战略领域继续过度开支。在他新办公室的首次新闻发布会上，西格尼厄斯说，根据条约草案的规定，授权给苏联和美国的战略武器在数量和质量上的水平都非常高。

English Text:

The members of the alliance understand that SALT II has not answered all the needs for reduction in the risk, he pointed out. The tests the Soviet Union made in the past year and a half have substantially enhanced the accuracy of its strategic weapon systems. If the Soviet Union devotes its resources to put on its strategic systems the devices they have tested, a new threat to the survival of the U.S. Minuteman missile field would grow.

中文翻译:

他指出，联盟成员理解 SALT II 并未满足所有降低风险的需求。苏联在过去一年半进行的测试已显著提高了其战略武器系统的精确度。如果苏联投入资源，将其测试过的设备部署到其战略系统上，对美国“民兵”导弹阵地生存的新威胁将会增加。

English Text:

King Hussein of Jordan left Paris for Italy on Thursday after paying a four-day working visit to

France. In an interview with French television on Wednesday, King Hussein reiterated his stand on a Middle East settlement. He reportedly said that France and Europe as a whole should play a role in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue. At a press conference in Paris on Thursday, the King repeatedly stressed the actual danger of the situation in Iran, not only to Iran, but also to the region as a whole.

中文翻译:

约旦国王侯赛因在对法国进行了为期四天的工作访问后，于周四离开巴黎前往意大利。在周三接受法国电视台采访时，侯赛因国王重申了他在中东解决方案上的立场。据报道，他表示法国和整个欧洲应在寻求中东问题和平解决方案中发挥作用。周四在巴黎举行的新闻发布会上，国王反复强调伊朗局势的实际危险，这不仅对伊朗，也对整个地区构成威胁。

5. 亚洲体育赛事报道 (Asian Sports Events Report)

English Text:

At the eighth Asian Games in Bangkok on Friday, Anut Ratanapol of Thailand, two-time Asian Games sprint champion, won a great race to win the men's 400 meters relay by a hair's breadth from the Japanese. Both he and Japan's Eikichi Iida were in a dead heat. The experienced Thai sprinter linked in through his shoulders forward, while the Japanese threw up his arms to burst the tape. Both were clocked an electronic time of 40.32 seconds, beating Japan by one hundredth of a second. China was third in 40.54 seconds.

中文翻译:

周五在曼谷举行的第八届亚运会上，两届亚运会短跑冠军、泰国的阿努特·拉塔纳波尔赢得了一场精彩的比赛，以毫厘之差从日本人手中夺得男子 400 米接力赛冠军。他和日本的饭田荣吉几乎同时到达终点。这位经验丰富的泰国短跑运动员用肩膀前倾冲线，而日本选手则举起双臂冲破终点线。两者的电子计时均为 40.32 秒，泰国队以百分之一秒的优势击败日本队。中国队以 40.54 秒获得第三名。

English Text:

China finished first or second in the four other events of the Asian Games finals on Friday. In the shooting range, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and South Korea finished in first place in the team's center-fire pistol event, each scoring 2,309 points. In the shoot-off, the Korean Democratic People's Republic scored 577 points and South Korea 563 points. This gave the Korean Democratic People's Republic the gold medal. China was third with 2,308 points, only one point behind the winner.

中文翻译:

在周五亚运会决赛的其他四项赛事中，中国队均获得第一或第二名。在射击场上，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国和韩国在团体中心发火手枪项目中并列第一，各得 2309 分。在加赛中，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国得 577 分，韩国得 563 分。这使得朝鲜民主主义人民共和国获得了金牌。中国队以 2308 分获得第三名，仅比冠军少一分。

English Text:

China retained its Asian Games men's team table tennis title, beating Japan 5 to 0. Earlier on

Thursday, the Chinese women's team retained its title by winning the round-robin series undefeated, with victories over Japan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and South Korea.

中文翻译:

中国队以 5 比 0 击败日本队，卫冕亚运会男子乒乓球团体冠军。周四早些时候，中国女子队以循环赛不败的战绩卫冕冠军，战胜了日本、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国和韩国。

English Text:

In archery competition, Japan captured three titles and South Korea one on Friday. In the track and field finals, China won the men's 110-meter hurdles and men's discus. India won the men's 800-meter race. Thailand won the men's sprint relay. And Kim Ok-sun, a 19-year-old medical student from the Korean Democratic People's Republic, captured the women's 1500m. After 11 finals in two days, track and field honors were more evenly spread among the participant countries than in previous Asian Games. The final medal tally showed China with five gold, Thailand and India, two each. The Korean Democratic People's Republic and Japan, one each.

中文翻译:

在射箭比赛中，日本周五夺得三项冠军，韩国夺得一项。在田径决赛中，中国队赢得了男子 110 米栏和男子铁饼项目。印度赢得了男子 800 米赛跑。泰国赢得了男子短跑接力。来自朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的 19 岁医学生金玉顺夺得了女子 1500 米冠军。经过两天 11 场决赛，田径项目的荣誉比往届亚运会在参赛国之间分配得更为均匀。最终奖牌榜显示，中国获得五枚金牌，泰国和印度各两枚。朝鲜民主主义人民共和国和日本各一枚。

6. 关于越南侵略柬埔寨的评论 (Commentary on Vietnamese Aggression Against Kampuchea)

English Text:

The revolutionary Communist Party Marxist-Leninist and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France have issued a joint statement on Vietnam, denouncing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and calling for support for the just war of democratic Kampuchea against aggression. The statement says that the shipment of large quantities of weapons by the Soviet Union to Vietnam and the massive presence of Soviet military advisors there are designed to strengthen and carry out aggression against the neighbors of Vietnam. The Vietnamese leaders are serving the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union.

中文翻译:

法国革命共产党（马列）和法国马列主义共产党就越南问题发表联合声明，谴责越南对柬埔寨的侵略，并呼吁支持民主柬埔寨反对侵略的正义战争。声明指出，苏联向越南运送大量武器以及大量苏联军事顾问的存在，旨在加强和实施对越南邻国的侵略。越南领导人正在为苏联的扩张主义政策服务。

English Text:

The Communist Party of Sweden has issued a statement denouncing the current large-scale Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. The statement said, "Since this action is taken with the support of the Soviet leaders, the aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of

Czechoslovakia in 1968 are of the same sort." The statement stressed, that Vietnam's recent propaganda and the so-called Brezhnev doctrine follow the same gangster logic, that is, if you do not act in accordance with our will, then we have the right to change your government by force.

中文翻译:

瑞典共产党发表声明, 谴责当前越南对柬埔寨的大规模侵略。声明说:“由于这一行动是在苏联领导人的支持下进行的, 对柬埔寨的侵略与 1968 年苏联入侵捷克斯洛伐克是同一种性质。”声明强调, 越南最近的宣传和所谓的“勃列日涅夫主义”遵循的是同样的强盗逻辑, 即, 如果你不按我们的意志行事, 那么我们就有权用武力更换你的政府。

English Text:

Meanwhile, Roland Pettersson, editor of the Marxist-Leninist League of Struggle of Sweden, has pointed out in an article that the Vietnamese act of patching up a so-called Kampuchean resistance movement is closely linked with its attempt to stage a coup d'etat in Kampuchea, so as to build a satellite state.

中文翻译:

与此同时, 瑞典马列主义斗争联盟编辑罗兰·彼得松在一篇文章中指出, 越南拼凑所谓的柬埔寨抵抗运动的行为, 与其企图在柬埔寨发动政变, 以建立一个卫星国的图谋紧密相连。

English Text:

The Vietnamese authorities, with the Kremlin's support, gradually began their massive armed aggression against Kampuchea after long-time preparation. They have now deployed over a dozen divisions on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese and Kampuchean-Laotian borders. They have reinforced their artillery force on the coastal islands, especially on Phu Quoc Island, which is adjacent to Kampuchea. There's a crescent of armed encirclement from north to south now formed against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops who have invaded northeast Kampuchea are trying to enlarge the area of occupation. Basing troops in east Kampuchea's Fish Hook and Parrot's Beak Areas have mounted several attacks under air cover.

中文翻译:

越南当局在克里姆林宫的支持下, 经过长期准备, 逐渐开始对柬埔寨发动大规模武装侵略。他们现已在柬越和柬老边境部署了十几个师。他们加强了沿海岛屿, 特别是邻近柬埔寨的富国岛上的炮兵力量。目前已形成从北到南对柬埔寨的新月形武装包围圈。入侵柬埔寨东北部的越南军队正试图扩大占领区。驻扎在柬埔寨东部“鱼钩”和“鹦鹉嘴”地区的军队在空中掩护下发动了数次攻击。

English Text:

At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities used a puppet organization known as the "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" in an attempt to put a legal cover on their own armed aggression against Kampuchea. It can well be predicted that some day the Vietnamese authorities will proclaim the founding of a puppet government to pave the way for direct intervention by the Soviet Union.

中文翻译:

与此同时，越南当局利用一个名为“柬埔寨救国民族团结阵线”的傀儡组织，试图为其对柬埔寨的武装侵略披上合法外衣。可以预见，总有一天越南当局会宣布成立一个傀儡政府，为苏联的直接干预铺平道路。

English Text:

The editorial points out, what the Vietnamese authorities are doing is a continuation and development of their counter-revolutionary dual tactics, characterized by armed aggression and political subversion being pursued over a long period against Kampuchea. It is also an inevitable outcome of their obstinate practice of regional hegemonism with the blessing of Soviet social-imperialism.

中文翻译:

社论指出，越南当局所作所为，是其长期以来对柬埔寨奉行的武装侵略和政治颠覆的反革命两手策略的继续和发展。这也是他们在苏联社会帝国主义的怂恿下，顽固推行地区霸权主义的必然结果。

English Text:

The People's Daily editorial continues, "People often wonder why Vietnam, a long-time victim of imperialist aggression which claims to be a socialist country, should turn around and embark on aggression against Kampuchea. In answering this question, it must be pointed out that the present Vietnamese leaders have never been Marxists but National Chauvinists." The Vietnamese leaders regard their own nation as the superior nation in Indochina and one which should naturally exercise leadership in that region. The projected "Indochina Federation" is precisely intended to ensure Vietnam's role of leadership and domination in the region.

中文翻译:

《人民日报》社论继续写道：“人们常常感到疑惑，为什么越南这个长期遭受帝国主义侵略、自称是社会主义国家的国家，会转而侵略柬埔寨。要回答这个问题，必须指出，现在的越南领导人从来就不是马克思主义者，而是民族沙文主义者。”越南领导人认为自己的民族是印度支那的优等民族，理应在该地区行使领导权。计划中的“印度支那联邦”正是为了确保越南在该地区的领导和统治地位。

English Text:

The editorial says, as early as the 1940s, Vietnam had already made it a fixed policy to form an "Indochina Federation". The program of the Vietnam Workers' Party published in 1951 stated explicitly in its Article 12 of Chapter 3 "the formation of the Vietnam-Khmer-Lao Federation".

中文翻译:

社论说，早在 1940 年代，越南就已经把建立“印度支那联邦”定为既定政策。1951 年公布的越南劳动党纲领在第三章第十二条中明确规定“成立越-柬-老联邦”。

English Text:

Between 1966 and 1967, after the Vietnamese side had repeatedly declared its recognition of Cambodia's territorial integrity within its existing boundaries, a transportation line leading to

South Vietnam through the territories of Laos and Cambodia was established. This is the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Giving this consent was a great sacrifice of Cambodia's national interests.

中文翻译:

在 1966 年到 1967 年间，在越方多次宣布承认柬埔寨在其现有边界内的领土完整之后，一条经老挝和柬埔寨领土通往南越的运输线得以建立。这就是“胡志明小道”。同意此事是柬埔寨国家利益的巨大 sacrifice。

English Text:

After the victory of the War of Resistance against US aggression, the Vietnamese authorities thought that their country must have become the number one military power in Southeast Asia. They became strong-headed. They tried to realize quickly the long-standing scheme of founding an "Indochina Federation". Renouncing their former pledge to recognize and respect Kampuchea's territorial integrity within its existing boundaries, they occupied by force Cambodian territory, the Way Islands, and demanded unreasonably that the boundary line between the two countries be re-delineated. They have gone so far as to openly launch a large-scale war of aggression.

中文翻译:

在抗美援朝胜利后，越南当局认为自己的国家已成为东南亚第一军事强国。他们变得头脑发热。他们试图迅速实现建立“印度支那联邦”的长期阴谋。他们背弃了先前承认和尊重柬埔寨在其现有边界内领土完整的承诺，他们武力占领了柬埔寨领土威岛，并无理要求重新划分两国边界线。他们甚至公然发动大规模侵略战争。

English Text:

However, the Kampuchean people do not want to see their country become Vietnam's satellite and stepping stone for expansion into Southeast Asia. Kampuchea is regarded by the Vietnamese authorities as an obstacle to the domination of Southeast Asia because Vietnam must first place Kampuchea under its control before it can proceed to expand its aggressive forces into Thailand, Malaysia and Burma.

中文翻译:

然而，柬埔寨人民不愿看到自己的国家成为越南的卫星国和向东南亚扩张的跳板。越南当局将柬埔寨视为其称霸东南亚的障碍，因为越南必须先将柬埔寨置于其控制之下，然后才能将其侵略力量扩展到泰国、马来西亚和缅甸。

English Text:

The editorial says the Vietnamese authorities' ambition of regional hegemonism has won the support of Soviet social-imperialism. Hanoi and Moscow have not only a common ideological basis and a common political line, but also the same desire to seek for interests in Southeast Asia. Hanoi wants to enlist Moscow's support to fulfill its great cause of creating an "Indochina Federation" and dominating Southeast Asia. Moscow, for its part, plans to take advantage of Hanoi's aggressive ambitions to complete its own strategic plans for hegemony over Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Thus, Vietnam acts as a willing pawn of Soviet social-imperialism and becomes a second Cuba.

中文翻译:

社论称，越南当局的地区霸权主义野心得到了苏联社会帝国主义的支持。河内和莫斯科不仅有共同的思想基础和共同的政治路线，而且有在东南亚谋求利益的同样欲望。河内想争取莫斯科的支持，以完成其建立“印度支那联邦”和称霸东南亚的“伟大事业”。而莫斯科方面，则计划利用河内的侵略野心，来完成其称霸东南亚和太平洋的战略计划。因此，越南充当了苏联社会帝国主义心甘情愿的马前卒，成为第二个古巴。

English Text:

The People's Daily editorial says the Soviet Union harbors a bitter hatred for the revolutionary people of Cambodia. The Soviet Union placed stakes on the treacherous Lon Nol clique before the Cambodian people won victory. Later, the Soviet Union asked Vietnam to establish contacts with the revolutionary leaders of Cambodia in order to infiltrate into the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. After this failed, the Soviet Union gave unreserved support to the Vietnamese authorities in their massive armed intrusions against Kampuchea.

中文翻译:

《人民日报》社论说，苏联对柬埔寨革命人民怀有刻骨的仇恨。在柬埔寨人民取得胜利之前，苏联曾把赌注押在叛国的朗诺集团身上。后来，苏联要求越南与柬埔寨革命领导人建立联系，以渗透到柬埔寨人民的革命斗争中。失败后，苏联毫无保留地支持越南当局对柬埔寨进行大规模武装入侵。

English Text:

It went so far as to dispatch warships to the South China Sea to encourage the Vietnamese authorities. Of late, in preparation for a massive invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities, the Soviet Union signed with Vietnam a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which is in fact a military alliance. The Soviet hegemonism has not only provided weapons, money and advisors to assist Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea, but also tried to compel other treaty member countries to act with it. The Vietnamese authorities have dared to launch another massive invasion of Kampuchea, all because they have the backing of the superpower, the Soviet Union.

中文翻译:

它甚至派遣军舰到南中国海为越南当局打气。最近，为越南当局大规模入侵柬埔寨做准备，苏联与越南签订了《友好合作条约》，这实际上是一个军事同盟。苏联霸权主义不仅提供武器、金钱和顾问来协助越南侵略柬埔寨，还试图强迫其他条约成员国与其一同行动。越南当局之所以敢于对柬埔寨发动又一次大规模入侵，完全是因为他们有超级大国苏联的支持。

English Text:

This shows that the Soviet Union is a very sinister and ferocious enemy of the people of Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists have now shown their hideous features. The editorial says the thrust of Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism is directed first against Kampuchea, but the next move will be against Southeast Asia. It is entirely legitimate for the Southeast Asian nations to show their concern over the grave situation arising from Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and to call for the maintenance of stability in

the region.

中文翻译:

这表明苏联是柬埔寨和东南亚人民一个非常阴险和凶恶的敌人。苏联和越南的霸权主义者现在已经露出了他们丑恶的面目。社论说, 苏越扩张主义的矛头首先指向柬埔寨, 但下一步将是针对东南亚。东南亚国家对越南侵略柬埔寨所引起的严重局势表示关切, 并呼吁维护地区稳定, 是完全正当的。

English Text:

The People's Daily editorial says in conclusion, Kampuchea is a state born in the flames of struggle against aggression. The Kampuchean people are a long-tested heroic people. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, they have won and defended their national independence and territorial integrity, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit in defiance of brute force. The Vietnamese aggressors, relying on their sophisticated weapons, may make some gains temporarily, and even occupy a number of Kampuchean cities, but they will never be able to subdue the Kampuchean people.

中文翻译:

《人民日报》社论最后说, 柬埔寨是一个在反侵略斗争的烈火中诞生的国家。柬埔寨人民是久经考验的英雄人民。在柬埔寨共产党的领导下, 他们赢得了并捍卫了民族独立和领土完整, 表现出不畏强暴、大无畏的革命精神。越南侵略者依靠其先进武器, 可能会暂时取得一些进展, 甚至占领一些柬埔寨城市, 但他们永远无法征服柬埔寨人民。

English Text:

The Kampuchean people are now waging a just war against aggression, which is an important integral part of the contemporary national liberation movement of the world. The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism. We are convinced that victory definitely belongs to the heroic people of Kampuchea. This was an editorial from the People's Daily entitled "The Soviet and Vietnamese Hegemonists Are Shown Up in Their True Colors."

中文翻译:

柬埔寨人民现在正在进行一场反对侵略的正义战争, 这是当代世界民族解放运动的重要组成部分。中国人民坚决支持柬埔寨人民反对苏越霸权主义的正义斗争。我们坚信, 胜利必将属于英雄的柬埔寨人民。以上是《人民日报》的一篇社论, 题为《苏越霸权主义者原形毕露》。